

BATTLE LINES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.



U. S. VICE CONSUL SAVED THE WOUNDED AT GHENT

Civilians, Fleeing at Approach of Germans, Took All Vehicles, So Official American Auto Was Used to Transport Helpless Men to Train.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 13.—A correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" in Belgium telegraphs: "Ghent is once more in German occupation. On Saturday and Sunday a heroic effort was made to save the city from the consequences of a fresh German invasion. The fight around Ghent on Saturday turned to the advantage of the defenders, as did that on Sunday. A hundred yards separated the positions. Hundreds of wounded were lying unaided and uncared for in the immediate front of the two opposing armies. The German rifle fire during the night was continuous. The Germans fired on every one approaching their lines, and did not discriminate between combatants and non-combatants.

"At a moment when the defending forces were successfully rolling up the enemy, threatening Ghent, a large German cavalry force was reported moving north upon Ypres. This raiding cavalry, with nothing to bar its path, moved rapidly, and it was a critical moment. There was no much time for reflection, and after a careful review of the situation a general retreat was decided upon. The Germans appeared to be in great strength, but the defending force was holding on undismayed by the fury of the German infantry assaults, supported by heavy artillery.

"Vehicles Requisitioned. "There were no trains from the city toward the coast towns, but vehicles of every description, from dog carts to ramshackle horse vehicles, were requisitioned, and the inhabitants of Ghent fled with some snow of confusion from the enemy approaching their gates. By midnight the last citizen who could scrape together money for the hire of a vehicle of any kind, the last soldier and a large proportion of the wounded had left the city, taking the road to Bruges and Ostend. The streets of the city were silent and deserted and the Hotel de Poste, which had been used as a residence by headquarters staff and correspondents, was practically empty. Four of the five correspondents, of whom I was one, remained over night not from choice but from necessity. My automobile had no room for more than one, and serviceable vehicles of any kind were unobtainable.

"There were twelve wounded in the hotel attended by two ladies of the Belgian Red Cross, who bravely refused to quit their charges even when doctors and stretcher-bearers abandoned their posts and vanished from Ghent. The wounded were in a feverish state of excitement. Some of the last few days' action during the evacuation reached their ears, and they implored the nurses to have them transported elsewhere, for none of them relished the idea of falling wounded into the hands of the Germans.

"No Provision for Wounded. "But what were these poor nurses to do? The military authorities had gone off and had made no provision for moving the wounded lying at the Hotel de Poste and at the principal military hospital.

"We all spent a very anxious night, discussing plans for escape and for taking away the wounded. It was in vain that we sought aid from the city authorities, who were more or less distracted at the prospect of a fresh German incursion. They frankly said they had no aid to give, and no doubt they were right. It was with a feeling of genuine relief that I saw the shafts of dawn creep in at my bedroom window, for I find it infinitely easier to be optimistic when the sun shows above the horizon and the black veil of night has lifted.

"It was 7 o'clock. The wounded were still in the hotel, fretting at the lack of food, and no vehicle, not even a dogcart, was obtainable, and the Germans might appear at any moment. One of the nurses, Mlle. Baeremakers, whose brother was severely wounded during the long night vigil, but now she began to show some signs of the emotion that was racking her sisterly heart. "What am I to do?" she asked in despair. "I must save my poor brother from these Germans."

"United States Consul to the Rescue. "When things looked blackest Mr. Van Hee, the American Vice-Consul, pulled in his automobile at the hotel door. He was on his way to Brussels and had called for a driver who took to accompany him. Mr. Van Hee is a big-hearted, sympathetic American, and when he heard of the plight of the wounded his eyes filled with tears.

"Both Mr. Baeremakers and official missions," he said, "I will never leave these poor boys here to be taken prisoners by the Germans. He was as good as his word, for in a few minutes the wounded had been brought down and the consular car made several trips to the railway station. Every man was taken away from the hotel and placed on board a military train, in readiness to leave for Ostend. Afterward he took his automobile to the military hospital and carried off six injured soldiers whose wounds precluded them from walking. They had to be carried on stretchers.

"Many of the wounded left behind in the military hospital who were able to walk had earlier in the morning made brave attempts to save themselves. They hobbled forth, painfully supporting tottering limbs with the aid of improvised crutches. Others were helped along by the kindly arm of a lad or a woman, who had come forward to answer to an appeal for aid. It was a pitiable sight to see these poor maimed victims of the war dragging themselves across the great square fronting the Hotel de Poste. Some were tattered uniforms, with half of a hospital blanket to shelter them from the chilling effects of the raw morning air.

"One train filled with wounded did get away from the city before the Germans could reach it. The train was entering at the other end of the city. Their advance guard was already in Ghent as I gained the station of the Ecluse-Vicinal Railway. The trains had stopped running, and a clamorous, beseeching crowd, carrying bundles and personal belongings, was waiting before the engineless train, hoping that some means would be discovered of

transporting them beyond the present sphere of German influence in Belgium.

"Finding there was no train at Ecluse, two colleagues and myself contemplated attempting to escape from Ghent on foot, but we found a cabman for whom English sovereigns had not lost their attraction. He consented to drive us two miles beyond the city boundaries on the way to Bruges. At the end of this stage he was induced to go further, and it ended in his driving the whole way to Ecluse, a distance of fifteen miles. There we entered a crowded military train leaving for Bruges. Here we picked up another train bound for Zeebrugge, and from this latter point we made our way to Ostend, via Blankenberge.

"The Germans entered Ghent quietly and without any opposition on the part of the inhabitants. The burgomaster and twenty-eight other citizens were taken as hostages for the good behavior of the citizens.

"Mr. Van Hee, the American Consul, who treated with the Germans on the first occasion of their appearance in Ghent, was sent for by the German commander."

FRENCH TO CUT FOE FROM COAST

(Continued from page 1)

therefore, now in the possession of a German army corps.

To the west and southwest the confused cavalry action of the last few days in this difficult region are now assuming a more definite alignment. On Saturday bodies of German cavalry which had seized some crossing on the river Lys, to the east of the little town of Aire, were driven back, and withdrew toward Arras.

It may be remarked, incidentally, that this battle, where the fighting has been exceedingly serious during the last few days, is geographically just as near to London as it is to Paris. A little further south, around Arras, and still further, around Albert, the official bulletin reports that which has evident importance for the Lille region also.

MAKING HUGE GUNS TO ATTACK BRITAIN

New Krupps, with Range of 25 Miles, Meant for Channel Port.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—Reports are current in Berlin that the Krupps have completed some enormous heavy guns of a calibre and range never before attempted, and that a large fleet of Zeppelins, according to some reports numbering eighty or more, is being collected near Kiel awaiting a favorable opportunity to sail for England, according to the statements of a British newspaper man who has just returned from Berlin to Amsterdam.

Artillery officers assure this correspondent that the new Krupp guns have a range of about twenty-five miles and probably are destined for use at some Channel port. He also says that the aeroplane factories in Germany are working day and night supplying machines and that 200 aviators are qualifying for military service every week.

AIR POLICE PATROL PARIS SKY LINE

Paris, Oct. 13.—Two French aerial vedettes patrolled the sky above Paris to-day watching for German raiders. Other French aircraft were in readiness for the aviation posts to take the air if an enemy was signalled.

Crowds gathered in the squares and open spaces of the city to watch the manoeuvring of the French aeroplanes.

Crowd at Engineless Train.

"As for myself, I left Ghent by the Bruges Canal road as the Germans were entering at the other end of the city. Their advance guard was already in Ghent as I gained the station of the Ecluse-Vicinal Railway. The trains had stopped running, and a clamorous, beseeching crowd, carrying bundles and personal belongings, was waiting before the engineless train, hoping that some means would be discovered of

WOUNDED BELGIANS FLEE TO ENGLAND

Boats Run Continuously to Ostend, Where People Are in Panic.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 13.—So great is the demand for passage on steamers from Ostend that the boats arriving at Folkestone to-day carried no baggage. As soon as they discharged their human freight the steamers returned to Ostend, where thousands of Belgian refugees were clamoring for transportation to England.

The statements of some of those who succeeded in getting away indicate that a state of panic exists at Ostend, where crowds of fugitives continue to flock into the city, spreading exaggerated reports regarding the proximity of the German pursuers.

Among to-day's arrivals at Folkestone and Dover were several hundred wounded Belgian soldiers. It is likely that their number will be considerably increased in the course of the next few days. They are being looked after by the Relief Committee for Wounded Allies, and are being sent in small bodies to different provincial cities and towns, where arrangements have been made to provide them with hospital accommodations.

So many refugees are arriving the committee has difficulty in finding accommodations for them. Herbert Louis Samuel, President of the Local Government Board, to-day issued an appeal asking that committees be formed in various parts of the country to assist in obtaining food and shelter for the strangers and to help find homes in which they may be placed.

Mr. Samuel stated that 8,000 refugees already have been distributed among homes in different parts of the country. The government has provided a refuge at Alexandra Palace, which accommodates 4,000 people, and a smaller place, where 4,000 more have been sheltered.

Arrangements were made to-day for lodging a large number of the refugees in the Earl's Court exhibition buildings, but it is anticipated that the capacity of these buildings will be speedily exhausted.

It is estimated that already almost 100,000 Belgian refugees have landed on these shores. It is feared that the stream of fugitives will increase in volume as the German occupation of Belgium becomes more complete.

ARCHDUKE'S SLAYER PLACED ON TRIAL

London, Oct. 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Sarajevo, Bosnia, received via Amsterdam, reports that the indictment against Gavrio Princip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the archduchess, together with twenty-one of his accomplices, has been read. The men are charged with high treason in connection with the assassination of the archduke.

Princip, under examination, admitted that with a second bullet he intended to kill Field Marshal Oskar Potiorek, the Governor of Bosnia, but he used it for the archduchess.

TREASON!

A well known American Socialist arraigns his European brethren for their treason to the working class and to humanity in general.

This powerful article will be intensely interesting to you if you are one of those who ask—"After the war—what?"

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GERMANS RETIRE AROUND LILLE

London Correspondent Declares Scattered Forces Begin Retreat.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 13.—A correspondent of "The Daily Mail," telegraphing from a point on the Allies' left, says: "Since I sent my dispatch Thursday night, the course of our great battle of Arras has changed for the worse and then again for the better. As I write, the position of the Allies is stronger than ever. At certain points we were forced to give ground Friday, but since then we have recaptured the lost terrain and have driven the enemy back still further.

"The line which the Germans intended as a net for Lille has bent back between La Bassée and Tournai. There is no real resistance, and we hold the country safe.

"The fighting around Arras has been exceedingly severe since last Tuesday, and Lille has changed hands at least three times in as many weeks. The Germans are heavily massed in the triangle of the Douai and Helpe rivers, and if they could succeed in bursting through at Lens, some part of their desperate programme might be realized.

But so far they have failed. They have got their forces hopelessly scattered. It would be absurd to say that they are for that reason negligible. They lie in considerable numbers on the east of Hazebrouck. Separated though they be from their main body by at least twenty miles, they are in some force between Bethune and La Bassée and in the country surrounding Orchies. All these members, divorced from their proper body, which was so triumphantly to have marched from a captured Lille straight on to Arras and the war of the left wing at Peronne, are being gradually gathered up into a general retreat north and east of Lille.

GUIDE LED BRITISH OVER DUTCH LINE

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 13.—Sub-Lieutenant Dukfield, of Birkenhead, who was with the British naval brigade engaged in the defence of Antwerp, has returned home. He was two days in the trenches. The entire lot of several men was burnt by shells, he says, and standing near him ten men of the London division were all killed by a shell.

Before the retreat all the stores were destroyed. The men marched away from the trenches at night. Dukfield believes the 2,000 who entered Dutch territory were misled through the treachery of a guide.

Lieutenant Cornwallis West, escaped unhurt, and there were no casualties among the British officers, but those in charge of the marines suffered badly.

DENY FIRING ON THE RED CROSS

Rome, Oct. 13.—An emphatic denial comes from Cettigne of the Austrian statement that the Montenegrins have fired on Red Cross hospitals. Everything has been done, the Montenegrin officials say, to spare all places having the Red Cross flag flying, sometimes to the detriment of military operations.

It is declared also that a large number of Austrian wounded have been helped and nursed by Montenegrins, and are still cared for in Montenegrin hospitals, where they receive the same treatment as the Montenegrin wounded.

LEMBERG RETAKEN, RUMOR IN BERLIN

Berlin (via The Hague and London), Oct. 13.—There is a rumor current here to-day, but it lacks confirmation, that Lemberg has been retaken by the Austrians.

BELGIANS FLEE TO FOREIGN SOIL

(Continued from page 1)

southwest, we found the military and Red Cross people without leaves for the multitude that had descended upon them. In the schoolrooms tired women were sleeping on straw, worn out by their journey, but their children were crying for food and drink. We left them big baskets, which soon were wrangled open.

"At the request of the commandant we went to Heerle, where, he said, they were starving. When we arrived we found this only too true. Some Sisters of Mercy had done their utmost, but people were still unfed. Along a narrow lane they conducted us to a barn filled with refugees. When they learned the nature of our mission they dashed out from the dark recess in a mass and, but for the strong arms that surrounded us, we should have been trampled under foot. Kindly soldiers helped us to see that the women with children received aid first, and we left them all happier than they had been for some days. Later to-day they will also receive a meal from the same source, but they do not yet know it.

"In a little waiting room at a small station we discovered a group of women in a terrible plight. They had been without food all day. When we entered the unlighted interior they rustled up from the straw strewn floor and came toward us with the terrible look of hunted beasts in their eyes. They begged for food. We left them sufficient for to-day as well.

"The state must move, and speedily, if these people are to be saved. Private effort, great as it is, is insufficient

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to deal with this tidal wave of misery. Our little party of a dozen motor cars, filled with food and milk, was supplemented by many others, but this will not meet the need. Refugees are arriving all along the route. You will find their notes pinned on tree trunks by the roadside, each asking for lost members of a family and telling in which direction others have gone. Every wall is a mass of such despairing intelligence, and in towns and villages the lost search anxiously for any trace of friends.

"At Dordrecht we came across three English officers who had crossed the frontier and were on parole prior to being interned. Last Sunday they were drilling in England. Through the same town 3,000 Belgian soldiers marched on their way to camps of internment, and people crowded the streets as though it were a national festival and madly cheered. At Rosendaal I saw them have been among evidence of flight. Through the heavy mist the women pass along, like ghosts in their bent under heavy weights on their backs, and even heavier loads on their hearts. Will the procession never end? It is like an interminable moving picture of misery. Even at night, I find myself asking whether, after all, they are real people or the restless wraiths of all the generations of Holland."

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PATHESCOPE EDITOR, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Oct. 14, 1914

Pathescope Editor's Daily Letter

to the Boys and Girls:

—To-day he tells how a Sixth Grade girl ran a Pathescope Machine.

Wednesday, October 14, 1914

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

At a recent Pathescope exhibition the machine was operated for a few minutes by one of the Sixth Grade girls.

The Tribune representative had shown several films, and all the pupils were most enthusiastic over the pictures. He then determined to demonstrate how easy it was to run the Pathescope. So he asked the girl to try it.

She was somewhat afraid of the Pathescope at first, but after some coaxing she was persuaded. At the first turning of the crank the picture flashed on the screen—bright, clear and steady. Every one clapped, and the stock of the Pathescope went up 50 per cent. The girl's delight knew no bounds.

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The coupons are piling up for the various schools already in the race. Many new schools are entering daily. Keep your school to the front—keep steadily after the coupons.

Yours enthusiastically,

Pathescope Editor

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